

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to:

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

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# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

## HISTORICAL REGISTER

### OF THE

## UNITED STATES ARMY

From its Organization, Sept. 29, 1789, to Sept. 29, 1889.

By F. B. HEITMAN,  
Clerk Adjutant-General's Office,  
War Department.

This important work has now issued from THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE press. It is a volume of unusual scope and value. It contains:

1. The name of every officer in the Regular Army, and Generals and Staff Officers of Volunteers for 100 years (from 1789 to 1889), where born, whence appointed, his class standing; when a graduate from the Military Academy, the organizations in which he served, his promotions and transfers, brevets and other distinctions. Also the date of death of more than 4,000 officers, Regulars and Volunteers, who died after leaving the service.
2. Alphabetical list of officers of Volunteers in the war with Mexico.
3. Alphabetical list of officers of Volunteers during the war of the rebellion who held the rank of Major and upward. Also, a list of all Captains of volunteer light batteries.
4. A complete list of all the Generals of the United States and Confederate Armies who were killed during the war of the rebellion.
5. A complete list of all the Generals of the Confederacy during its existence.
6. A complete list of all the Officers who left the United States Army to join that of the Confederacy after Nov. 1, 1860.
7. A complete statement of all the important changes in the United States Army from 1789 to 1889.
8. A statement of the number of men furnished by the different States for the suppression of the rebellion, and the deaths among the same.
9. A great amount of valuable information, never before published, relating to the Army and its organizations and officers.

It is an invaluable book of reference, such as no well-appointed library, and no man interested in the Army, past or present, can afford to be without.

The book has been prepared under the sanction of the War Department, and is the life-work of one of its principal employees, who has spent 17 years in its compilation. He has been aided and encouraged by the officials of the Department, who have given him every facility for obtaining exact information. He has had free access to all the archives and records; besides, he has had the active assistance of a wide circle of acquaintance with men familiar with the Army and its history. These facts make the book surpass in value any similar publication ever offered the public. It has all the reliability as to facts and details of an official publication, with a fullness of information far beyond the usual scope of works issued by the Government.

### CHARACTER AND PRICE.

The book contains 900 large octavo pages. So compactly is the matter arranged and condensed that it really contains fully three times as much as the usual book of that kind and size. It is printed on heavy white paper—well fitting it for long and hard usage as a book of reference—and is strongly bound in law sheep. It will be sent to any address in the United States, postpaid, on receipt of \$8.

Address,  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

GALVESTON is beside herself with joy over the President's signature to the bill which means in the end an expenditure of over \$6,000,000 for the improvement of her harbor. She sees a bright vista of commercial greatness loom up as soon as scowling yachts can come directly to her docks. She has reason for such hopes. The Empire State of Texas—which is larger than any of the great countries of Europe, except Russia—should and will have a great entrapment on the Gulf. Galveston is probably the best place for such a port if a deep-water channel can be secured to the open sea.

### A TEXT-BOOK OF DISLOYALTY.

A comrade in Virginia sends us a copy of a "New School History of the United States," which is in use in the schools and academies of his neighborhood. It is nothing less than a studious attempt to poison the minds of the youth of the South against the people of the North, the loyalists of their own section, and the National Government, and teach mischievous falsehoods, that may in time bear bloody fruit. The authors say in their preface:

"The authors of the following School History of the United States having long felt, as practical teachers, the need of such a text-book on the subject as would more fully supply the wants of education in the South, have prepared the present work for that purpose. For the first time the School Histories heretofore published events have been presented from a Southern standpoint, and consequently, the South has sometimes been neglected and more frequently misrepresented."

The uprising in the North, following the firing on Fort Sumter, is thus described:

"The moderates and peace-makers were everywhere hooted and put down. The great body of the American people were still opposed to the war, but, as usual, yielded to the more active and clamorous minority. Amidst the beating of drums, the ringing of bells and the thunders of artillery the voice of calm reason was heard. It was not until the North attempted to stem the tide of madness, they were either knocked down and beaten or grossly insulted."

"The invasion of Virginia" is described as being led by "Col. Ellsworth, a famous rough and chivalric rider of Chicago."

On page 407 it is asserted that "to contend with a Southern population of 6,000,000 whites the North had 18,000,000."

Describing the battle of Bull Run, it says (page 409):

"On the Federal side were 60,000 men, with 60 pieces of artillery. Each regiment was thoroughly equipped, and armed with the most improved implements of destruction. The Southerners numbered 20,000. They were armed principally with shot-guns and the old smooth-bore musket."

The fugitives, craned with fear, and flying madly to the rear, communicated the panic to the whole army. Regiment after regiment, without firing a shot, threw down their arms and ran off the field. Back across Sudley's Ford rushed this surging mass of nearly 30,000 men. A few of the officers had broken the alarming intelligence to the jolly crowd of camp-followers that were hovering around the baggage-train. With the speed of lightning they retraced their steps, cursing the folly that had brought them out of Washington.

The Confederate loss in this engagement was 399 killed, and 1,483 wounded; the Federals, about double that of the Confederates in killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of small arms and army stores.

The "history" rapidly sketches the more important battles, in all of which the Southerners are vastly outnumbered, but perform prodigies of valor, and nearly always win their opponents. On the first day at Shiloh Grant is represented as having 45,000 men, and the rebels 35,000. At Wilson's Creek Lyon is said to have had 9,000 well-equipped soldiers, including four regiments of Regulars, while the Missourians opposed to him were miserably armed, and without organization or discipline. Then comes this gem:

"The second year of the war now commenced. It found each section preparing with terrible earnestness for the conflict. The South was straining every nerve to resist the Northern multitudes. Her Congress passed a law conscripting all men under 35 years of age. To fill her ranks the North had a better and more successful model. She offered immense bounties and high pay. Induced by these thousands of European mercenaries enlisted. The South had nothing but the hearts of the patriotic citizen. At the first manifestation of the war feeling of the North he had flocked about him an unrelenting enemy of the South. As Military Commandant at New Orleans his conduct was almost without a parallel. The most studious modesty of officers and fortune were used to bow the heads and break the hearts of the defiant citizens. He and his officers unflinchingly plundered the city, robbing the elegant mansions of its princely merchants, and shipping their stolen spoils to various points on the coast. The women were torn from their homes and cast into prison for laughing at Federal soldiers."

Gen. Butler comes in for a roasting: "New Orleans experienced an unhappy fate in the hands of the Federal. Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to whom the command of the city was given, used his power to push the point of oppression into the very heart of the people."

He had been an enthusiastic Democrat, and at the beginning of the struggle had indulged the struggle had indulged the action of the seceding States. At the first manifestation of the war feeling of the North he had flocked about him an unrelenting enemy of the South. As Military Commandant at New Orleans his conduct was almost without a parallel. The most studious modesty of officers and fortune were used to bow the heads and break the hearts of the defiant citizens. He and his officers unflinchingly plundered the city, robbing the elegant mansions of its princely merchants, and shipping their stolen spoils to various points on the coast. The women were torn from their homes and cast into prison for laughing at Federal soldiers."

The city was informed by a General Order that all females who, in any way, manifested sympathy for the South, would be exposed to the inspection of Butler's soldiers. It was then that he received the name of "Beast," and by the common consent of Europe and America, that name has become historical.

Stonewall Jackson, with 9,000 men, is represented as rushing into the Shenandoah Valley, held by 55,000 Federals, and sending them "torn and bleeding back toward Washington."

The fighting on the Peninsula is described in much the same manner, the Federals being finally driven off with a loss of 35,000 men, while the rebel loss was 20,000. At Slaughter Mountain Stonewall Jackson with 8,500 men attacked and drove from their stronghold 15,000 Federals under Gen. Banks, losing but 600 men, while the Union loss was 2,000. At the Second Bull Run the Union loss is put at 30,000, while the Confederates lost 10,000. At Antietam Lee is represented as having 33,000 to McClellan's 80,000.

"The battle lasted all day, with varying fortune. When night came both parties were exhausted, but McClellan disappeared from the front, leaving his men pursuing as he expected. McClellan returned in the evening. During that night Lee fell back and recrossed the Potomac. His provisions and ordnance stores were exhausted, and he could not risk another engagement. The Federals lost in this battle 12,000, the Confederates 8,000."

The rebel defeats at Perryville and Stone River are similarly made to appear as Confederate victories, which, for some reason, were not followed up. At Gettysburg Lee withdrew because his ammunition was exhausted. At Chickasaw Bragg "totally defeated Rosecrans. The Federals fled to Chattanooga, leaving 8,000 prisoners, 54 cannon and 15,000 stand of small-arms in the hands of the victors."

In the Wilderness campaign Gen. Grant is represented as starting out with 200,000 men to encounter Lee, who had but 52,000. By the time Grant reached the Chickahominy he had lost between 60,000 and 70,000 men, and had received more reinforcements than Lee had men at the beginning. The latter had only received 7,000 reinforcements. At the Opequan Sheridan is stated to have had 45,000 men, while Early had but 12,000. At Cedar Creek Early had but 9,700 men to

encounter Sheridan's 30,700. In the same way Sherman had 100,000 men, of whom he lost 20,000, while Johnston had but 50,000. Hood won a great victory in front of Atlanta, "capturing many guns, colors and prisoners," but was unable to follow up his successes, and finally was compelled to retire to the fortifications of Atlanta. Then, Hood, "at Franklin, on the 30th of November, defeated a detachment of the Federal army, and then besieged Gen. Thomas at Nashville. Thomas, however, having been reinforced by two corps from Sherman's army, attacked Hood on the 15th of December, routed him, took 13,000 prisoners, and drove the remains of his army into Alabama."

It is claimed that when Lee was forced to evacuate Petersburg his army had been reduced to 20,000 men.

The authors are consistent to the last. They say:

"The last fight in the war took place at Brazos, in western Texas, on the 13th of May, between a band of Confederates and a Federal regiment. The Confederates were victorious."

It is simply monstrous that such a work as this be allowed to poison the fountain of youthful knowledge. It saps the very foundations of law and Government, for every page admonishes the youthful reader as to how much more honorable, even glorious, it was to have fought against the Government than to have supported it. From first to last it is a eulogy of treason, and a glorification of rebellion, with sneers and denunciations for everything loyal and faithful.

### NO MORE LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE welcomes the passage of the law prohibiting the transmission through the mails of papers containing lottery advertisements, and punishing any use of the mails to send money to lottery companies. This at once settles a question which has been very embarrassing to many reputable papers—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE among them. They have always been strongly disinclined to accept lottery advertisements, but these have been shrewdly combined with other advertising business, which had to be accepted entire or rejected altogether. Advertising agents strongly objected to making fish of one kind of business and flesh of another, and absurd Pharisaism was charged when advertisements were declined which other leading papers accepted. Now that the business has properly been placed under the ban of the law the matter has been definitely disposed of.

In all conversations with Representatives and Senators the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has supported the passage of the law which has been enacted. We have constantly said that we believed all lotteries to be bad, and should be prohibited.

This is one of the instances, however, in which the adverse sentiment is of comparatively recent development. Up till within late years lotteries of all kinds have been regarded very favorably by the great mass of the community. In the beginning of this century they were employed by the State and local Governments, as they are now by many European Governments, for all manner of public purposes—building roads, bridges, waterworks, etc., payment of the public debt, etc. Quite young people remember when lotteries were favorite methods in raising money for church purposes, and a church fair without one or more grand lotteries would have been an unusual departure.

Within the last decade the sentiment of opposition to all lotteries has grown very rapidly, and the result is the law which has just been passed and which will effectually stop the whole business.

To no man in Congress are the veterans more indebted than to Hon. J. G. Cannon, of Illinois. One of the very ablest men in the House, and one whose natural aptitude and ability for public business has been strengthened by many years of service as a Representative, he has constantly found and improved opportunities for helping veterans in all matters pertaining to the veterans, and was indefatigable in everything that looked toward the advancement of their interests. He did an immense amount of hard and very effective work in securing individual veterans the justice to which they were entitled, and his ability usually compelled success. He is a splendid lawyer, a man of unspotted integrity and unflinching in his devotion to principle. The Thirtieth District—one of the wealthiest and most progressive in the country—could not be better represented than it will be by him.

THE Nineteenth Century, a leading English review, insists, with some truth, that the rapid extension of our railroads and the lowering of their freight rates have impoverished English farmers. The Nineteenth Century does not go far enough, that is all. Undoubtedly our railroads had much to do with cheapening farm products, but the building of steamship lines to South America and Australia, and the construction of great railways in Russia and India, and the opening of the Suez Canal were powerful factors in reducing the profits of the English farmer. All these brought cheaper grain and meat to England, and reduced the prices in the markets of Europe.

During the week ending Sept. 20, 1890, 27,804 claims were received, of which 677 were original invalid, 405 widows, 8 war of 1812, 11 bounty land, 30 navy, 0 old war, 58 on account of Mexican service, 111 accrued, and 2,964 applications for increase; act of June 27, 1890, 21,900 original invalid, 1,600 widows. Number of rejected claims reported, 304. The names and postoffice addresses of 3,006 comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 73,316 pieces of mail matter received; 43,301 letters and blanks sent out. Number of claims received to date under act June 27, 1890, 415,018.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 289; reports and cases sent to Examiners, 762; cases on hand for special examination, 8,422. Report of certificates issued during the week: Original, 1,726; increase, 1,715; reissue, 513; restoration, 44; duplicate, 0; accord, 101; act of March 4, 1890, 4; total, 3,233.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Fears of a panic have well-nigh subsided, and things will go on smoothly in the financial world until there is another drain on the accumulated cash in New York next September for the purpose of moving the crops. It is now generally admitted by the ablest thinkers that the recent stringency was largely a thing of plot and plan. New York bankers will not say it publicly for fear of incurring the ill-will of those powerful institutions, but they will freely point out in private conversation large moneyed institutions which went into a combination to lock up money at the period of its becoming more in demand, so as to increase rates to borrowers, and above all, to force the Government to pay an exorbitant price for its bonds. This was conclusively demonstrated when, after Secretary Windom's meeting with the presidents of the New York banks he refused to pay 130—a premium equal to seven and a half years' interest—for four-per-cent. bonds, the price of those securities declined rapidly.

Senator Sherman stated positively on the floor of the Senate his belief that "the financial scare was a manufactured scare." He said there was no real financial disturbance outside the City of New York.

"Why don't you begin your reciprocity with Canada, instead of South America?" about the free traders. If for no other reason, because it would not be good business policy. Canada would want to put on the free list the very things that our farmers desire protected; that is, wool, hides, barley, lumber, hay, potatoes, eggs, and other agricultural products. We could make no large gain by which we could sell more of our agricultural products to them, for the excellent reason that they are the competitors of our farmers. It is different with the South American countries. They don't raise what our farmers do, and they produce what we cannot, but must have. They want our flour, meat, potatoes, hay, etc., and we want their coffee, sugar, india-rubber, tropical fruits, mahogany, dye-woods, etc. If we can make a deal by which they will let in our products free we will do the same by theirs. In consequence, they will buy immensely more of us, and we of them. This is the plainest of plain business sense. By it we ought to treble or quadruple our exports to Central America, Colombia, Peru, and Brazil within a few years. It would not work so well with Chili and the Argentine Confederation, for the reason that they lie in nearly the same latitude in the southern hemisphere as we do in the northern, consequently their agricultural products compete directly with those of our farmers. The Argentinians are the sharpest competitors our farmers have to meet in the markets of the world for hides, wool, mutton and beef.

ANOTHER source of wealth has been found in Alaska, which will stiffen up our assertion of exclusive control of Bering Sea. It has been discovered that the cod-fishing in and around Bristol Bay is as valuable as that off Newfoundland. There are also immense quantities of salmon and halibut. This means that we shall have a community of fishermen in Alaska and along the Pacific Coast equal in numbers to that in New England. There the boat will be on the other leg with regard to Canadian and other foreign fishermen, for we own the shores, and all the waters in which the fish are found are distinctly within our territory, so that we can keep everybody out but our own citizens.

THE Republicans of the Thirtieth (Rochester) New York District have placed in nomination Hon. John Van Voorhis to succeed Capt. Chas. S. Baker. Mr. Van Voorhis represented the District in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and made a fine record for ability and close attention to public business. He took particular interest in all matters pertaining to the veterans, and was indefatigable in everything that looked toward the advancement of their interests. He did an immense amount of hard and very effective work in securing individual veterans the justice to which they were entitled, and his ability usually compelled success. He is a splendid lawyer, a man of unspotted integrity and unflinching in his devotion to principle. The Thirtieth District—one of the wealthiest and most progressive in the country—could not be better represented than it will be by him.

Mr. Cooper cannot show a particle of truth in any of his charges against Gen. Raum, but he insists that his refrigerator is worthless.

A VERY dangerous cigar-holder has appeared in the market. It claims to be made of "Chinese amber," and looks very much like the genuine amber. Really, it is made of celluloid, the dangerous compound of gun-cotton and camphor. The taste of the camphor is disagreeably perceptible when the cigar is smoked, but this is not the dangerous part. The compound is as inflammable as turpentine, and the holder is liable to burst into flames in the smoker's mouth, and injure him terribly.

If it were not for immigration, New York City would not grow in population. The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that the number of births last week was 679, while the deaths were 660. A surplus of only 16 births a week, or 824 a year, in a population of 1,642,295, is alarmingly small.

### A NEW MEDICINE.

We have been thinking for quite awhile that it was time for a new cure-all to be sprung upon the world, and it has come. Its progenitor—of course he calls himself its "discoverer"—is a certain Count Mattel, of the famous old city of Bologna. He calls it an "electro-homoeopathic system," and from the descriptions given in the European press by his enthusiastic admirers, it seems to be a new and original remedy, embracing, electrotherapy, faith cure, and the old-fashioned "Thompsonian" botanic faith. The Count claims that the basis of his medicines are certain mysterious plants which he gathers along the base of the Apennines. He treats these according to some still more mysterious process called the "Mattel system," by which the product is highly charged with "vital electricity." They then appear as "electricities," which are all white, more or less neutral, and to be used externally for headaches, neuralgia, and the improvement of the complexion, and "red globules," which are positive, and "yellow globules," which are negative. The globules are for internal use, and are specific for diphtheria, cancer, fevers, nervous, pulmonary and other diseases. The convert to the "sys-

### TRIBUNETS.

#### BEFORE A CANDY STORE.



Little Tot, who has promised that if a new doll was bought for her, she would not ask for any candy for a month: How I wish I was mamma, and you was my little girl, for a teeny-teeny minute.

Mamma: Why, then, I'd buy my little darling a box of macaroons.

The Chilkat Indians, of Alaska, seem to have gotten the blood-magic trick down to an unusually fine point. One hundred blankets is the regulation payment by the murderer to the relatives of his victim. If he does not plank down promptly and to the last blanket, they go for his scalp. The next day after a drunken brawl a Chilkat chief woke up to find one of his ears chewed off. It was decided that this indignity required to be expiated by the lives of two and a half men. Three of those implicated were caught and executed. Instead of only half-killing the third man, the chief killed him for good, and then balanced the account by giving his kinsman 50 blankets. Then things moved on with their accustomed harmony.

Puck has a cartoon of Speaker Reed as a bulldog. Underneath is the legend, "Every dog has his day." The picture must have been gotten up before the Maine election. That particular "dog" had his day considerably lengthened then, much to the amazement, not to say disgust, of Puck.

Far out in Sahara's sand a lion Found what seemed a dewy dandelion. But 'twas a nugget of gold. Hard, yellow, gleaming and cold. That no man had yet set vaulted eye on.

MONTANA men are talking about domesticating the kangaroo. Hunting it is the next best thing to the obsolete sport of hunting buffalo, and besides, its skin is very valuable for leather. It would be worth more than the price of a ticket to a three-ringed circus to see a band of Indians catch their first sight of a herd of kangaroos.

How readily the American mind adapts itself to all conditions of soil and climate. Out in Nevada, for example, one would think they would be utterly at a loss for signs as to the coming Winter. They can't rely on the nuthatches to furnish signs. There are thousands of square miles so dry that a muskrat would have no more chance than an original-package agent in a Prohibition Convention. Squirrels are almost as scarce, for sage-brush bears neither acorns nor beechnuts, and the corn-husks are always so thin that the hardest Winter never makes change in their texture. But the fertilized Nevadans come proudly to the front with the announcement that it will be a mild Winter, "because the sage-hens are six-weeks behind in their sitting." Such a people deserve to have two Senators and a Representative, for the population of a Township.

It is a skin game all the time with the Indians. They use cards made of human skin tanned.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, Pa., has produced a girl 16 years old who weighs 450 pounds. The man who marries her will control almost as much sweetness as the Sugar Trust.

CAPT. Charles King tells a story that would be applicable to Cooper, of Indiana. Among the landrums at the post was a fine-tongued virago, whom we will call Mrs. Grady. Once, in a rage, she called the estimable wife of a First Sergeant "a thafe." The Colonel interfered and ordered that Mrs. Grady should retract and apologize, or leave the post at once. Mrs. Grady had to succumb. Brought face to face with the injured woman, she said:

"Mrs. Burns, I called you a thafe. It wasn't thure, and I hev to take it back and say O'im sorry for it; but ye hev rid hair and ye spinks like a key."

So Mr. Cooper cannot show a particle of truth in any of his charges against Gen. Raum, but he insists that his refrigerator is worthless.

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tem" are mainly among the aristocrats of Europe, and they are enthusiastic over it. One of these, who is spoken of as "Her Excellency, Lady Paget," writes that a few drops of the "Aqua delle Pello" poured on a fine towel and passed over the face after washing will keep the skin smooth and free from wrinkles forever. From a worldly point of view, the Count appears to be a shrewd old charlatan, who has struck a fine scheme for filling his pockets with the money of the credulous, and is working it for every cent that it is worth. He announces that the only way to be sure of getting his remedies pure and properly prepared, is to send directly to certain dealers in Bologna, which is quite worthy of an American patent medicine dealer.

### ANOTHER WORLD.

Schiaparelli, the famous astronomer, has devoted seven years, with a powerful telescope, to the study of one of our nearest celestial neighbors—Mercury. He is about one twentieth as big as we are, and so near that if we had telephonic communication it would take the voice of an inhabitant of Earth about five minutes to reach a man on Mercury. The little planet is undoubtedly inhabited, but so far there is not the slightest indication of the character of the Mercurial citizens. The queerest thing is that the planet does not revolve on its axis like other stars, but constantly presents the same side to the sun, so that on one side of its surface it is blazing noonday all the time, on the other it is perpetual morning, evening or twilight, while eternal night reigns over more than one-third the space. As his distance from the sun varies from 28,000,000 to 42,000,000 miles, the thermometer there must have to be as long as a fence-rail. When the people there want to get in the shade or go to sleep, they have to travel around to the dark side of their world, which is no small job, unless they have seven-league boots, since, small as it is, the planet has yet a girth of about 9,000 miles. After all, while we may have found a good deal of fault with this world, the more we study others the better we are satisfied with our own, and we propose to stay here as long as possible.

### QUEER, ISN'T IT?

Last week appeared the notice of the appointment of "John W. Loomis, Oregon, to be custodian of Fort Klammath military reservation, at \$50 a month." That sounds queer. If the Fort Klammath military reservation is abandoned, why should it have a custodian? Eh? How can it be abandoned if somebody is paid \$50 a month for keeping an eye on it? Appropriate name—"Loomy"—for abandoned things, though.

### PERSONAL.

George Deloit, who served two years in the navy, and two years in the 26th N. Y., and is a member of St. Andrew's Church, G. A. R., of New York, shot and mortally wounded Franz Dief, the cause being the estrangement of the affections of Deloit's wife and the abandonment by her of her husband and three young children. The wounded man acknowledges that Deloit shot him every cause for his action, and although Dief will die, being wounded in the backbone, he is shattered and the spinal cord partly severed, complete paralysis of the lower extremities being the result. It is not at all probable under the circumstances that anything will be done to Deloit.

Among the visitors to the Capital last week was Comrade Henry Moore, formerly Orderly-Sergeant of Stewart's famous battery, with whom "The Cannoner" has had the pleasure of meeting. The NATIONAL TRIBUNE well acquainted. Sergt. Moore is a well-preserved veteran of about 32 years, and shows the precision of the genuine "Old Regular" in every motion and every attitude. The meeting between himself and "The Cannoner" was a reunion of a century—occurred in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE office, and was followed by an immediate adjournment to "neighboring resorts," and thence to the War and Treasury Departments to hunt up Tom Broderick, Mike Gidycz, Ben Eagle, John Johnson, Johnny Cook and other old Regular comrades of Gibbons' and Griffin's batteries who are still in our midst. Coincidentally Sergt. Moore informed us that "The Cannoner" as a soldier was a mischievous little cuss, always raising the devil in camp, and getting into scrapes of various kinds, from the consequences of which he was usually protected by the kind offices of Lieut. Mitchell or the good-natured forgiveness of Capt. Stewart. However, Sergt. Moore says that "Cub" has amply atoned for his offenses in camp by the history of the battery and his comrades that he has written.

Andrew J. Grindel, an inmate of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, knows what it is to be a soldier. He was a mischievous little cuss, always raising the devil in camp, and getting into scrapes of various kinds, from the consequences of which he was usually protected by the kind offices of Lieut. Mitchell or the good-natured forgiveness of Capt. Stewart. However, Sergt. Moore says that "Cub" has amply atoned for his offenses in camp by the history of the battery and his comrades that he has written.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, Pa., has produced a girl 16 years old who weighs 450 pounds. The man who marries her will control almost as much sweetness as the Sugar Trust.

CAPT. Charles King tells a story that would be applicable to Cooper, of Indiana. Among the landrums at the post was a fine-tongued virago, whom we will call Mrs. Grady. Once, in a rage, she called the estimable wife of a First Sergeant "a thafe." The Colonel interfered and ordered that Mrs. Grady should retract and apologize, or leave the post at once. Mrs. Grady had to succumb. Brought face to face with the injured woman, she said:

"Mrs. Burns, I called you a thafe. It wasn't thure, and I hev to take it back and say O'im sorry for it; but ye hev rid hair and ye spinks like a key."

So Mr. Cooper cannot show a particle of truth in any of his charges against Gen. Raum, but he insists that his refrigerator is worthless.

A VERY dangerous cigar-holder has appeared in the market. It claims to be made of "Chinese amber," and looks very much like the genuine amber. Really, it is made of celluloid, the dangerous compound of gun-cotton and camphor. The taste of the camphor is disagreeably perceptible when the cigar is smoked, but this is not the dangerous part. The compound is as inflammable as turpentine, and the holder is liable to burst into flames in the smoker's mouth, and injure him terribly.

If it were not for immigration, New York City would not grow in population. The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that the number of births last week was 679, while the